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Statistical Bulletin

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Volume 25 JUNE 1944 *Number 6*

JUL 19 '44

Merchant Seamen Losses Sharply Cut

THE United Nations have won a number of notable victories in the past year, and not least among these has been the successful campaign against the Axis on the world's sea lanes. The loss of Allied merchant ships by enemy action has been sharply reduced, and there has been an equally dramatic decline in the loss of life among the merchant crews. The American experience showed an abrupt drop in the spring of 1943. For a six-month period up to that time, casualties reported in our merchant marine averaged about 300 a month. Even before that, they had been heavy. In contrast, the toll of dead and missing over the past year or more has averaged less than 60 a month. Reports from Great Britain tell a similar story. The loss of life among officers and men on her merchant ships in 1943 was only about half as great as in 1942. The most striking illustration of the changed situation is that not so long ago Allied ships were being sunk more rapidly than they could be replaced; recently more German U-boats have been sunk in some months than Allied merchant ships.

This remarkable record has been achieved by a variety of well-planned and carefully executed measures, both offensive and defensive. While one cannot readily assign the major credit to any particular measure, certain of them are worthy of special mention. There was, for example, the steady and systematic bombing both of submarine bases and of shipyards in which production or repair of U-boats was carried on. There was also the constant patrolling of the sea lanes by the Allied navies on the hunt for Axis submarines. On the defensive side, there has been the most effective use of naval escorts, including small aircraft carriers more recently, and land-based aerial cover, and the creation of new and advanced bases for reconnaissance, such as the Azores. These and numerous other factors have contributed to the total result.

For the war period as a whole, the loss of life among merchant seamen has been very heavy. Up through May of this year, 5,727 members of our merchant marine have been reported killed, missing, or prisoners of war. Four fifths of these men are listed as missing, all but a few of whom may be presumed to have died. Of the total, 561 are in Axis prison camps.

Relative to their numbers, merchant seamen have suffered losses as

great as many branches of the armed services. In addition, a considerable number of seamen have been wounded, and there have been numerous psychiatric casualties as a result of repeated torpedoings or bombings and prolonged exposure which so many of them have undergone.

Among American merchant seamen the total of the dead and missing in the war to date is more than seven times that in the first World War. The toll then was 727 lives. This figure may even have included casualties among passengers. Our relatively light losses during the earlier conflict reflected the fact that our merchant fleet at that time was small and that most of our supplies and men were transported in the ships of other nations. Of our losses in that war, 655 were due to submarine torpedoes, 38 to gunfire, and 34 to drifting enemy mines. It should be noted that 67 of the lives were lost prior to our declaration of war on April 6, 1917. Unfortunately, we do not have complete details regarding losses prior to Pearl Harbor in the present war, but several sinkings announced before that event resulted in a total of casualties exceeding those which we suffered in the first World War before our declaration.

As in the first World War, Great Britain has again suffered in this war far heavier losses among her seamen than any other nation. In the four years of war, up to September last, 26,317 men in her merchant navy had been reported dead or missing. In addition, 4,000 were confined in enemy prison camps. These figures include seamen of other nationalities serving on British ships. The high toll among Britain's merchant sailors reflects many factors. First of all, Great Britain's prewar merchant marine was far the largest in the world. Her merchant marine bore the brunt of the U-boat warfare over a longer period than any other belligerent, and during the darkest days of the war when she was fighting practically single handed and she had insufficient ships or aircraft to protect her shipping. It is not surprising, therefore, that the loss of life in Great Britain's merchant marine during these four years was almost double that during all of the last war, when 14,300 of her merchant seamen were lost.

Authentic data for other countries are lacking and the few figures available are, for the most part, not recent. On the Allied side, Norway has suffered heavily, with losses of 2,500 up to last October. For Denmark, the figure was more than 1,000 a year ago. Dutch losses probably have been greater. Losses in the Greek merchant marine have been variously reported at 2,000 to 4,000. Sweden, the chief neutral with a large merchant marine, had lost more than 800 merchant seamen up to April of last year.

The Axis countries have not given out the record of their merchant marine casualties. It is likely that German losses have been moderate for a number of reasons: Germany's prewar merchant marine was com-

paratively small, much of it was called home before the outbreak of hostilities, ships caught at sea were generally scuttled without loss of life, and the remainder have been pretty well bottled up by the Allied blockade. Fortunately for her, Germany did not depend on shipping for her needs, for the lands she controls form a fairly contiguous area which can be supplied by land transportation.

Japan, on the other hand, must maintain long lines of sea communication and consequently she has been highly vulnerable. It is estimated that more than one third of her prewar merchant fleet has already been destroyed. Well over 600 seagoing vessels have been sent to the bottom, in addition to hundreds of barges, river boats, and craft of other types. Losses of life among Japanese merchant seamen have been proportionally heavy.

The merchant marines of the United Nations, by carrying the vital materials of war through perilous seas to the far corners of the earth, have contributed very materially toward the success of the Allied forces on the fields of battle. Because of the global character of the war and the magnitude of its operations, transportation of supplies and equipment is playing a more decisive role in the present conflict than in any previous war. Merchant seamen in increasing numbers have carried on their dangerous mission of maintaining life lines of supply to our fighting men. The United Nations owe a deep debt of gratitude to these heroic seamen.

Diabetes and Tuberculosis—A Comparison

THE mortality picture in this country has undergone fundamental changes in the past few decades. A striking development has been the steady increase in the *relative* importance of the diseases characteristic of later life. In part, this change has been due to the growing proportion of older people in our population; in part, it reflects the drastic decline which has taken place in the death rate from the infectious diseases. The effect of these contrasting trends is well illustrated by a comparison of diabetes and tuberculosis.

As late as 1909, tuberculosis was still the leading cause of death in this country. At that time diabetes was sixteenth in rank. At present, tuberculosis ranks seventh and diabetes is in ninth place. The growing importance of the latter disease as a cause of death is even more apparent when the comparison is limited to white persons, and particularly to white females. Deaths from diabetes in the white population exceeded those from tuberculosis in 17 States in 1940-1941, the latest years for which detailed data are available. Among white females the excess of deaths from diabetes amounted to more than 20 percent in the United States. Diabetes among white females outranked tu-

berculosis in 32 of the 48 States and in the District of Columbia. But seven years earlier this condition prevailed in only 14 States. In 1940-1941, eight of the States recorded more than twice as many deaths among white women from diabetes as from tuberculosis. As the table below shows, most of the States in which diabetes deaths among white women are still outnumbered by deaths from tuberculosis are in the southern portion of the country, where the average age of the popula-

AVERAGE NUMBER OF DEATHS A YEAR FROM DIABETES AND FROM TUBERCULOSIS AMONG WHITE MALES AND WHITE FEMALES FOR 1940-1941, BY STATES

STATE	WHITE MALES			WHITE FEMALES		
	NUMBER OF DEATHS		DIABETES DEATHS AS PERCENT OF TUBERCULOSIS	NUMBER OF DEATHS		DIABETES DEATHS AS PERCENT OF TUBERCULOSIS
	Diabetes	Tuberculosis		Diabetes	Tuberculosis	
United States	12,112	26,278	46.1	20,000	16,470	121.4
Alabama	102	328	31.1	129	269	48.0
Arizona	26	341	7.6	24	156	15.4
Arkansas	70	312	22.4	87	250	34.8
California	666	2,192	30.4	952	1,124	84.7
Colorado	78	280	27.9	107	171	62.6
Connecticut	217	360	60.3	387	205	188.8
Delaware	29	50	58.0	42	36	116.7
District of Columbia	53	129	41.1	85	58	146.6
Florida	126	257	49.0	146	117	124.8
Georgia	136	336	40.5	146	201	72.6
Idaho	43	59	72.9	53	24	220.8
Illinois	917	1,782	51.5	1,513	1,019	148.5
Indiana	382	639	59.8	558	534	104.5
Iowa	290	229	126.6	381	180	211.7
Kansas	184	217	84.8	255	151	168.9
Kentucky	177	809	21.9	229	796	28.8
Louisiana	89	357	24.9	198	174	113.8
Maine	108	146	74.0	160	109	146.8
Maryland	165	443	37.2	351	234	150.0
Massachusetts	518	1,009	51.3	1,007	523	192.5
Michigan	489	904	54.1	839	503	166.8
Minnesota	272	428	63.6	431	274	157.3
Mississippi	80	175	45.7	85	110	77.3
Missouri	373	854	43.7	529	521	101.5
Montana	48	132	36.4	61	36	169.4
Nebraska	147	111	132.4	204	75	272.0
Nevada	10	40	25.0	9	8	112.5
New Hampshire	63	79	79.7	104	48	216.7
New Jersey	474	926	51.2	963	476	202.3
New Mexico	29	166	17.5	20	129	15.5
New York	1,816	3,314	54.8	3,449	1,616	213.4
North Carolina	175	336	52.1	186	238	78.2
North Dakota	74	54	137.0	75	40	187.5
Ohio	694	1,331	52.1	1,334	839	159.0
Oklahoma	147	428	34.3	163	295	55.3
Oregon	110	183	60.1	152	86	176.7
Pennsylvania	1,053	2,067	50.9	2,333	1,253	186.2
Rhode Island	93	159	58.5	180	81	222.2
South Carolina	73	139	52.5	91	95	95.8
South Dakota	76	63	120.6	78	39	200.0
Tennessee	153	741	20.6	153	734	20.8
Texas	358	1,597	22.4	410	1,394	29.4
Utah	38	56	67.9	66	16	412.5
Vermont	45	103	43.7	73	41	178.0
Virginia	164	419	39.1	233	332	70.2
Washington	203	368	55.2	237	221	107.2
West Virginia	128	364	35.2	177	352	50.3
Wisconsin	288	456	63.2	545	348	156.6
Wyoming	18	21	85.7	21	12	175.0

tion is lower than in the Nation as a whole, and where the incidence of tuberculosis is generally above average.

Although among white males in the country as a whole, deaths from diabetes in 1940-1941 were less than half those from tuberculosis, in four States deaths from diabetes were the more numerous. These States, all adjoining, are Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota. Only seven years ago Nebraska alone showed an excess of deaths from diabetes over tuberculosis among white males. At that time the mortality from diabetes among white men was less than one half that for tuberculosis in 40 States; in the recent period only 21 States and the District of Columbia were in this category. These comparisons clearly indicate the steadily changing picture among white males.

The time is rapidly approaching when diabetes will outrank tuberculosis as a cause of death in the white population, and even in the population as a whole. If, as seems likely, the trends of recent years continue to prevail, the curves for the two diseases in the white population will cross within the next few years, and in the total population by about the middle of the century.

Despite the progressive increase in deaths from diabetes, the outlook for a normal life span for persons with the disease is now better than ever. The average age at death of diabetics has been consistently rising. This reflects in large part the steady increase in the longevity of diabetics, thanks to modern treatment of the disease. Actually, fewer and fewer diabetics die from their disease, and just as a majority of nondiabetics, they succumb to the cardiovascular diseases prevalent in later life.

Diabetics today can usually be maintained at a high level of health and activity, with their disease under good control. In fact, thousands of them—men and women in every walk of life—are contributing notably to the war effort. They are to be found in the factories, where their record of production and work attendance is comparable to that of nondiabetics of the same age. Many are in responsible positions in large enterprises whose plants are devoted to war production. A few diabetics may be found even among the senior officers in the armed forces, and although these men are advisedly debarred from combat duty, they are performing essential and valuable service for which their knowledge and judgment qualifies them. In war as in peace, the well-treated diabetic can be a useful citizen.

Economic Advancement with Age

INDIVIDUAL enterprise and opportunity for economic advancement are typical of the American way of life. These characteristics are evident in the marked shift on the part of our male breadwinners, as they grow older, from the relatively unskilled occupations to proprietary

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MALES IN THE EXPERIENCED LABOR FORCE* ACCORDING TO SOCIO-ECONOMIC CLASS, FOR SEVERAL AGE GROUPS, UNITED STATES, 1940

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CLASS	AGE							
	14 and over	14–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75 and over
All Classes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional persons	5.2	2.5	6.6	6.1	5.1	4.9	5.3	6.4
Farmers	13.4	5.0	9.8	12.7	16.8	22.0	32.2	41.9
Proprietors,† managers, officials	9.1	1.9	7.0	11.4	13.1	12.5	12.4	13.6
Clerks and kindred workers	12.5	14.6	14.3	12.7	10.8	9.5	8.0	7.6
Skilled workers	15.6	7.6	14.3	18.8	19.9	18.4	13.9	9.0
Semiskilled workers	15.6	20.0	19.4	15.3	12.1	9.8	7.7	5.5
Farm laborers	8.2	23.0	7.2	4.2	3.6	4.4	4.9	4.1
Other laborers	12.5	15.2	13.6	11.6	11.5	11.3	8.3	5.0
Servant classes	4.3	5.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.6	4.4
All others	3.6	5.2	3.7	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.5

*Excluding persons on public emergency work.
†Excluding farm proprietors.

activities, to managerial positions, or to occupations requiring special skills. A picture of this situation, derived from the records of the United States census of 1940, is presented in the table on this page. The data relate to males in the experienced labor force, excluding persons on public emergency work and inexperienced persons seeking employment.

More than one fifth of the males in our working force in 1940 were engaged in farming, either as proprietors, tenants, managers, or laborers. When the data for farmers and farm laborers are examined according to age, an interesting contrast appears. On the one hand, there is a rapid decrease in the proportion of males engaged as farm laborers with advance in age, from 23 percent at ages under 25 to about 4 percent at ages 35 and over. On the other hand, the proportion of farm proprietors or managers rises steadily from 5 percent at ages under 25 to more than 30 percent at ages 65 to 74 years. From these changes it would appear that large numbers of farm laborers become farm proprietors, tenants, or managers as they grow older, though the very sharp drop in the proportion of farm laborers from the age group under 25 years to the age group 25 to 34 suggests also that large numbers of these young men leave for occupations other than farming.

It must not be overlooked, however, that the rapidly mounting proportions of farmers toward the older ages, quite aside from the effect of shift in occupation with advancing age, reflects also the greater relative importance of agriculture to our economy in earlier decades, when these men were younger.

Just under one sixth of our men

following some gainful occupation can be classed as skilled workers, and a like proportion as semiskilled workers. There is a gradual decline in the proportion of semiskilled workers in passing from the younger to the older ages, the figures falling from about 20 percent at ages under 35 to 7.7 percent at ages 65 to 74. Here, again, it would appear that there is an upward movement in socio-economic scale with advance in age, for the figures show a concomitant rise in the proportion of men classed as skilled workers, to a maximum of almost 20 percent in the age group 45 to 54 years. The gradual decline in the proportions of skilled workers at ages over 55 years may arise from two situations. In the first place, there is the likelihood that over the years many skilled workers advance to the class of proprietors, managers, and officials. Secondly, skilled workers at the higher ages represent the survivors from a time when our economy was not as highly industrialized as at present and the demand for such services was much smaller.

One eighth of the men in our experienced work force in 1940 were working as laborers, other than farm laborers. It is significant that this group, constituting more than 15 percent of the total at ages under 25 years, falls to about 8 percent at ages 65 to 74 years. There is evidently a steady drift from this class, particularly at the younger ages, to the economic levels offering better returns. The proportion of males falling into the servant classes shows little variation from one age group to the next, remaining at a level of about 4 percent.

The clerical and kindred occupations accounted for one eighth of males in our work forces, and the class consisting of proprietors, managers, and officials for less than one tenth. The proportion engaged in clerical and kindred work declined consistently with advance in age, from 14.6 percent of the total under age 25 years, to 8 percent at ages 65 to 74. This change may reflect an upward movement in economic status, largely to the class of proprietors, managers, and officials. The latter, indeed, showed rapidly increasing proportions up to the age group 45 to 54 years, where this class accounted for 13.1 percent of the total, a level which was maintained with little variation at the higher ages.

The class comprising the professional and semiprofessional occupations is unique in one respect. Unlike other high-ranking economic groups which appear to draw members from classes lower in the scale, the professional group shows decreasing proportions with advance in age from 25 to 65 years. The higher proportions at the younger ages are undoubtedly a consequence of our rapid industrialization and of the increasing number attending college and professional schools. In our type of economy and industry, properly trained people are afforded opportunities to attain responsible positions early in life.

Since 1940, our country has geared its whole economy to the prosecution of the war. It has created a fighting force of about 10,500,000 men whose effort is supplemented and made effective by the contribution of 50,000,000 workers in all walks of life who are producing the tanks, planes, guns, ships and other essential materials of war. The great variety of skills possessed by our working population has enabled us to build huge war industries and to mechanize our Army and Navy in a very short time. With an increase in the industrialization of our country in postwar years, opportunities for advancement to the professional and to the proprietary and managerial levels should grow apace.

Years at School in Relation to Size of Family

OUR larger families belong predominantly to parents with below-average schooling. This fact emerges from the census of 1940, and is shown in the table below.

Particular interest attaches to the situation in families headed by a man and wife living together, as is the case in three fourths of American families. For each of the age groups of husbands shown in the table, the number of school years completed is greatest among those having no dependent children, and least among

MEDIAN NUMBER OF SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED BY WHITE FAMILY HEADS, ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE IN FAMILY; UNITED STATES, 1940

MARITAL STATUS AND AGE OF FAMILY HEAD	FAMILIES OF ALL SIZES	NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS IN FAMILY			
		None	One	Two	Three or More
Families headed by males:					
Married, wife present					
Under 25	10.3	11.1	10.0	8.9	8.3
25–29	10.3	11.8	10.5	9.2	8.4
30–34	9.7	11.1	10.5	9.5	8.3
35–44	8.7	9.2	9.0	8.8	8.1
45–54	8.1	8.4	8.3	8.1	7.4
55–64	7.9	8.1	7.7	7.4	6.8
65 and over	7.6	7.7	7.3	7.1	6.2
Other marital status					
Under 45	9.1	9.6	8.7	8.2	7.9
45 and over	7.6	7.7	7.5	7.3	6.8
Families headed by females:					
Under 45	9.9	12.0	9.2	8.7	8.0
45 and over	8.1	8.2	7.8	7.6	7.1

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, "Population, Types of Families, 1940," Washington, D. C., 1943.

those having three or more. At ages under 35, the number was somewhat more than 11 years of schooling for those with no children, about 10 years for those with only one child, 9 years where there were two children, and 8⅓ years where there were three or more. It is significant that for husbands under 35 the difference in schooling was as much as three years, when comparison is made between families with no children and families with three or more children. Broadly speaking, this is the difference between an elementary school and a high school education. Similar though smaller differences are found among husbands 35 years of age or older.

These facts are in line with what has been previously demonstrated—that the socio-economic level and fertility are in inverse ratio; the higher the economic and social level, the smaller the size of family.

Another interesting fact observed among the families where husband and wife live together is the rise in school years completed by the husband, to a maximum among those 25 to 29 years old (30 to 34 years old in the case of families with two children), and the steady decline for the higher age groups. That the number of school years completed is lower for parents under 25 years of age than for those 25 to 29 years old, is evidently related to the fact that those who stop their schooling early also make an earlier start in their family life. At the higher ages another factor enters, namely, that lower educational requirements prevailed in this country at the time when these persons, now of more advanced age, were young.

The situation among families headed by males not living with a wife, or by females, has, in general, the same characteristics as that observed where husband and wife live together. There is a steady downward trend in the extent of schooling in passing from those families with no dependent children to those with three or more. The figures are also smaller, in all cases, for the older than for the younger ages. Of special interest is the fact that females under 45 heading families with no dependent children spent an average of 12 years at school, which is more than that shown in any of the other categories.

Water Safety Program Saves Many Lives

TIME and again, in their military operations, hosts of our boys find themselves in a situation where ability to swim and to handle oneself well in the water means the difference between life and death. We may be thankful, therefore, that a large proportion of American men of service age know how to swim. Even so, there is still a sizable fraction of them who cannot swim. The tragedy of this is brought home to us painfully in the occasional account by an eyewitness, of a serviceman who, after passing unscathed through enemy fire, was drowned because he

could not keep afloat even for the short time required for his rescue.

Unknowingly, many soldiers, sailors, and marines will owe their ability to swim, and to save themselves and their buddies from drowning, to the work of the American Red Cross and other safety organizations which long before our entry into the war carried on extensive water safety campaigns. It was at their urging that many learned to swim and, in fact, in many cases these organizations provided the requisite facilities and instruction.

That the efforts of the safety associations have been effective in cutting down the number of deaths by drowning may be inferred from the sharp downward trend over a long period of years in the mortality from this cause among the millions of Industrial policyholders of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Among white male policyholders, ages 1 to 74, for example, the standardized death rate from drowning in the war years 1942-1943 was 9.9 per 100,000, or 42 percent below the rate of 17.2 prevailing at the time of the last war. Moreover, a substantial drop was recorded at every age period except 1 to 4 years. It is of special interest that declines ranging from 35 to 44 percent were recorded at ages 5 to 24 years, for it is in this age group that maximum death rates were reported, the very highest rate, 16 per 100,000, being found at ages 15 to 19. This is gratifying evidence that the safety campaign has not failed to impress boys and young men in their adventurous ages. Drownings among females also have decreased.

The decline in the death rate from drowning obviously cannot be attributed solely to the fact that more people learn to swim than formerly, although undoubtedly this has been an important factor. Increased safety precautions on well-supervised beaches readily accessible to large numbers of people, has aided in cutting down the toll. The figures cited include drownings in occupational and in water transportation accidents, where also special safety measures have played a part.

Further progress in preventing the loss of life from drowning can still be achieved by organized community effort in making the public aware of the importance of learning to swim well and to handle oneself properly in boats and around the water. A recent study among men entering the University of Illinois shows that more than one quarter of them could not swim at all and that an additional two fifths of the total could not swim as much as 100 yards. This is a very disturbing finding, for it appears that in the general population about four out of every five persons drowned are either nonswimmers or poor swimmers. Another risk, at the opposite extreme, is overconfidence on the part of excellent swimmers who attempt feats beyond their power. Intensifying and widening the water safety program would considerably reduce the toll from drowning, which amounts to about 7,000 lives a year in the United States.

Comparative Data on the Causes of Death Among Industrial Policyholders

The following table shows the mortality among Industrial policyholders for May 1944 and May 1943, together with the death rates for the first five months of 1944, 1943, and 1942.

DEATH RATES* PER 100,000 POLICYHOLDERS FROM SELECTED CAUSES.
WEEKLY PREMIUM-PAYING INDUSTRIAL BUSINESS
METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

CAUSES OF DEATH	ANNUAL RATE PER 100,000 POLICYHOLDERS*				
	May 1944	May 1943	Year to Date: End of May		
			1944	1943	1942
ALL CAUSES—TOTAL	790.6	828.3	872.9	843.3	782.1
Typhoid fever	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Measles	1.3	.9	1.4	.7	.7
Scarlet fever	.7	.5	.6	.5	.5
Whooping cough	.3	1.6	.5	1.4	.9
Diphtheria	.2	.7	.7	.8	.5
Influenza	4.9	6.4	17.3	8.3	6.3
Pneumonia (all forms)	34.2	42.0	49.4	48.5	38.4
Tuberculosis (all forms)	41.2	42.7	42.8	41.2	42.9
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	37.8	38.7	38.8	37.4	38.8
Syphilis	9.4	9.2	10.0	10.2	10.8
Cancer (all forms)	107.7	102.2	109.0	107.5	102.6
Diabetes mellitus	25.4	30.2	31.6	30.8	30.1
Cerebral hemorrhage	68.1	68.1	72.8	71.9	63.8
Diseases of the coronary arteries and angina pectoris	59.7	62.3	67.5	66.4	61.8
Other chronic heart diseases†	167.4	184.4	187.3	189.3	170.0
Diarrhea and enteritis	4.0	3.8	3.4	3.2	3.3
Appendicitis	5.0	5.6	5.3	5.4	5.6
Chronic nephritis	43.9	51.0	51.4	54.4	53.6
Puerperal state—total	4.1	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.4
Suicides	5.1	7.6	6.3	6.3	7.4
Homicides	2.1	2.6	2.6	3.4	3.6
Accidents—total	51.5	46.3	53.1	47.8	49.1
Home accidents	9.5	11.2	11.4	13.1	12.5
Occupational accidents	5.9	6.3	5.6	6.4	6.3
Motor vehicle accidents	11.2	10.7	14.3	11.8	18.8
War deaths (enemy action)	31.9	12.0	29.9	11.0	4.6
All other causes of death	122.2	143.6	125.6	129.9	120.9

*The rates for 1944 are subject to slight correction, since they are based o. provisional estimates of lives exposed to risk.

†International List (1940) titles 92, 93 (c), (d), (e), and 95.

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STATISTICAL BULLETIN
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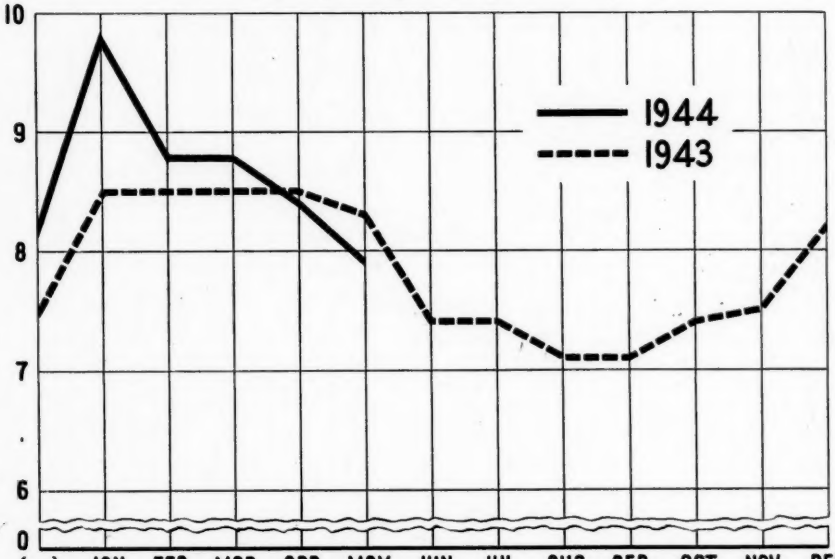
MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT, WEEKLY PREMIUM-PAYING BUSINESS

DEATH RATES PER 1,000 ANNUAL BASIS *(1944 figures are provisional)*



(DEC)	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
1943	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.3	7.4	7.4	7.1	7.1	7.4	7.5	8.2
1944	9.8	8.8	8.8	8.4	7.9							

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